# THE FRENCH ARMY.

ITS APPEARANCE COMPARED WITH THE AMERICAN TROOPS ON GRANT DAY.

On Wednesday I saw the thirty thousand troops constituting the clite of the French Army as they marched past President Félix Faure at Longchamps. On Tuesday, April 27, I saw the thousand men comprising the élite of the regular and volunteer forces of the United States they marched past President McKinley at the dedication of General Grant's tomb. At Longchamps, as at New-York, it was the National Military Academy of each republic-the St. Cyr cadets and those of West Point-which won the most marked applause for military hearing, precision of movement and regularity of marching. The characteristics of the fighting force of each nation are well shown by their respective corps of embryonic officers. The St. Cyr cadets have a free, swinging, elastic gait, more gymnastic than military, which forms a striking contrast with the West Point step with its steady, measured cadence. The St. Cyr cadet is, as a rule, shorter, less robust and of lighter weight than his West Point colleague, and wears an easy, loose-fitting blue tunic and wide, airy red trousers, quite different from the close, smartly cut and severe gray uniform of West Point. The St. Cyr cadet preserves a certain individuality in his appearance and manwhile the West Point cadets seem to be ulded upon one and the same model, and one them resembles another like coins struck St. Cyr cadets, as they marched past on July 14. evinced less military precision, less accuracy in alignment and less rigidity, especially in prethe regulation distances, than was the case with the West Point cadets on April 27.

step, totally different from the "fine marching" of the United States regulars or of such crack corps as the New-York 7th, the 5th Maryland or the Boston Cadets. In fact, the marching of the French infantry is radically different from that of any other army in the views at Potsdam, at Aldershot, at Tsarskoithe Vienna Prater, and I have seen rkish and Egyptian, American and British march past at a review the French infantry same little "plou-plous" cannot be outmarched in rapidity or in long distances by any foot

#### BAGGY CLOTHES, GOOD BOOTS

French linesman is badly "tailored," his othes do not seem to fit him properly, but, on leather, comfortable, durable and waterproof, may be considered as models. One regiment, that of the 317th of the reserve, which mobilized especially for the occasion, marched past in campaign uniform with kit and ooking utensils just as if they were taking the field in actual warfare, and after the St. Cyr army and have since returned to civil life-who carried off the honors of the day. The cavalry division commanded by General Rapp was with enthusiasm, especially when the charge was executed with startling precisionthe troopers reining in their horses to a halt in beautiful alignment within twenty paces of the reviewing stands.

There is as much difference to the outward eye in the bearing and appearance of a trooper the 3d or the 6th United States Cavalry and French chasseur-à-cheval, or dragoon, as beween the trim, well-cut uniform of the one and the baggy, booted overalls and ill-fitting tunic of the other. But when "work begins" the he is at least useful. Individually, the French horseman shows a want of smartness, but he is picturesque enough in mass with all his blue and scarlet. If, as we see him trotting through the streets of a garrison town, he apline of culrassiers, dragoons and chasseurs that came thundering down on the reviewing stand last Wednesday are a fee too formidable to be encountered with a light heart.

The French horseman does not ride as well as his prototype in the United States Regular Army, but the horses of the French Army are better and more serviceable than those in the United States. The half-bred barbs of the chasseurs are up to any amount of work, and the heavier Normans and Bretons of the dragoons and cuirassiers, although perhaps too light for the weight they carry, are splendid specimens of horseflesh. The French artillerybelieved elsewhere than in France to be the corps d'élite of the army—was beyond praise. The physique of the personnel of the field and physique of the parties to that of the line, the average efficiency of the officers is the The steel gun that it is armed with is a higher. The steel gun that it is armed with is a most effective weapon—the fieldpiece of 90 mm, weighing 10.43 hundredweight, and firing a 17.98-pound common shell, 18.5-pound shrapnel; the horse artillery gun weighing 8.36 hundredweight with a 13.15-pound common shell and a 13.84 shrapnel. The large number of batteries attached to an army corps—more than four guns to a thousand infantry and cavalry—is not the only indication that the French place great reliance upon their artillery. The batter-les as they marched past on Wednesday preles as they marched past on Wednesday pretented an admirable appearance. The old maxim of "spit and pellsh" was not as minutely
carried out as is the case with the batteries of the
United States Regular Army. The steel hames
and collar chains were in some instances not as
bright as they might have been, nor were the
leather harnesses absolutely immaculate. But
the horses are beyond criticism, and everything
pertaining to each piece and each caisson is
thoroughly serviceable and businesslike.

### TOO OLD AND TOO YOUNG.

It has been said of the French Army that its generals are too old, and its non-commissioned officers are too young. General Saussier, who commands the Army of Paris, is already sixtynine years of age, is prodigiously corpulent and must soon be retired. The average age of the Prench corps and division commanders is sixtyfour, while in Germany the average age of corresponding grades is only fifty-nine. The comparative youth of the German leaders is at once apparent to all who have had opportunities of tocing the armies of both countries. Germany, as well as France, however, finds the same difficulty in keeping up the supply of competent non-commissioned officers. Since government employ-ment in France has been more freely accorded the under-officers, and they have had the

to the under-officers, and they have had the disunction of wearing a sword, there is less difficulty than heretofore in getting good men to reenlist. But the present under-officers and
corporals are very young, indeed—usually under
twenty-one—and some military critics regard
this as the weakest point in the army.

France has, indeed, solved the problem of ormailzing and arming the entire nation for war.
The "vieux grognard" exists no longer, and universal service, by bringing the best class of men
in large numbers to the colors, leavens the mass
of the army and has a most salutary effect upon of the army and has a most salutary effect upon discipline and mora's. The French Army is equal if not superior, in numbers to that of any other Power save Russia only, numbering on a war footing 2,000,000 trained soldiers and 2,000

war footing 2,900,000 trained soldiers and 2,900 horsed guns. This vast force is in complete subordination to civil authority. It is no longer a possible instrument of interior revolution, and have regive to France a new dictator. A comparison of the revitw of the elite of the National forces of the United States at New-Tork on April 27 and that of the elite of the French Army at Longchamps on July 14, indicates that the martial appearance and precision of special corps such as the West Point cadets, the New-York 7th, the 5th Maryland and the Boston cadets, is perhaps unequalled in and the Boston cadets, is perhaps unequalled in France. But, on the other hand, any further comparison is out of the question, for all the

regiments of infantry and cavalry and the bat-

# regiments of infantry and cavairy and the batteries of artillery that compose the French Army have attained the same uniform standard of efficiency, and the whole force of close upon three million men can be mobilized fully armed, equipped, supplied with ammunition and food and transported to any point on the eastern frontier within a period of sixteen days.

ONLY ABOUT FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS COLLECTED UNDER THE PERSONAL

LITTLE FROM PARIS PASSENGERS.

EFFECTS CLAUSE-SOME OF THOSE WHO RETURN.

The American L.ne steamship Paris arrived here vesterday from Southampton with 373 saloon passen-Preasury in duties under the personal effects clause was distributed among sixty of the passengers. There were two of these who entered a strenuous protest against what they considered gross injus-

Mrs. Pollard, a second-cabin passenger, had a dress which she said cost \$60, and upon it was assessed a duty of \$60. She paid the amount under protest and will appeal her case to the Board of Appraisers. J. F. Carrol, of Chicago, had a canehead studded with chipped diamonds in his pocket which he proved conclusively belonged to his cane. Countess of Aberdeen, wife of the Earl of

Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, was one o the passengers on the Paris. She was accompanied by Lady Majorie Gordon, Dudley Gordon and Archer Gordon. She declared that she had nothing to say beyond the fact that after the Queen's Jubilee, which she had gone to England to see, she had visited some relatives in London. Immediately after landing the party, leaving their valets to look after their oaggage, took a carriage for the Plaza Hotel. They said they would start for Ottawa this afternoon. Their baggage was passed without examination, as they are merely on route to Canada. Among other passengers on board were William Gillette, with several members of his "Secret Service" Company; nine members of his "Secret Service" Company; nine members of the Pallade, pnia cricket team, F. H. Baies, Herry P. Baily, Crawford Coates, Jr., Herbert L. Clark, J. Barton King, Frank W. Ralston, J. H. Scattergood, Henry C. Thayer and Millon C. Work, the manager: Henry G. Marquand, Mrs. Andrew J. Garvey, widow of the leader of the Tweed ring in former years, who died in London recently; Baron Bischoffshausen, Harry Weodruff, Professor E. M. Gallaudet, M. L. Alsop, William A. Bole, C. F. Bullard, David Erskine, David Milliken and H. G. Ward.

Mr. Work, the manager of the cricket team, seemed much discouraged over the team's poor work abroad, and he attributed it to the elimate, to which the men did not become accustomed. "We played fifteen games in as many countles," he said, "and won only two, drew four and lost nine. Nearly all the time we were there some one or more of our players was under the weather. We were royally treated,"

There were also on board the Paris eleven coryphees for the "Nature" Company, which opens at passengers on the Paris. She was accompanied

There were also on hoard the Paris eleven cory-phees for the "Nature" Company, which opens at the Academy of Music on August 26.

# TRADE AND FINANCE ABROAD.

wheat market it is interesting to call attention to narkets by the new Siberian railway. incomplete and far from reaching the Japan Sea; still, it has already helped this year in bringing wheat from the fertile lands east of the Ural Mountains. At Libau, near the eastern frontier of Germany, capitalists have formed a syndleate, the exclusive aim of which is to import into Germany first, and in other European countries afterward, wheat raised in Siberia. These operations of the syndleate are favored by the enormous production of the cereals and the cheapness of transportation. The wheat received by the Libau syndicate comes mainly from the provinces of Tobolsk and Tousk, where climate is highly advantageous and the population scarce, so that the production is much greater than the consumption. The expenses of production are very low. The German Agrarian party is watching anxiously the operations of the Libau syndicate, and is urging the Berlin Government to embarrass as much as possible the importation into Germany of immense quantities of Siberian wheat. Mountains. At Libau, near the eastern frontier of

The Argentine Republic, since its last financial trouble of some ten years ago, has always been financial integrity. The necessary funds to meet abroad the obligations contracted by the Federal Government at Buenos Ayres are usually on hand before the date of the payment. Thus the Argentine Minister in London was recently placed in possession of \$500,000 in gold, wherewith to pay the due instalment of the external debt. Of course, the immediate consequence of the announcement of the above facts was seen in a fine on the tree of the second o

While greater attention is daily given in America to the Clondyke mines, the gold-mining stocks of up, and no serious disturbance has been created by the suicide of Parnato. It is now confirmed that the mines in the neighborhood of Johannesburg are generally what they were represented to be—that is, well filled with valuable ore. But the problem to be solved, for the stockholders, is the same as has been intimated, especially since the Jameson raid, which put an end to the extraordinarily extravagant speculation about the mines. They are to be worked now on their own merits, which are indeed very satisfactorily proven; but they have to be worked also according to stricter economy and better administration than formerly.

strike, like the one in progress in the United States On the other side of the Atlantic, in the mining regions of the Belgian Borinage, a strike is consid ered as a favorable sign of the times. The miners suppose that this represents an increase of profit suppose that this represents an increase of profit for the bosses, and they exact a portion of that increase. They sirike then for an augmentation in wages, and the mine-owners, ignoring whether or not the present increase in the price of coal will last, are in great doubt as to the advisability of increasing the workmen's pay. Moreover, the miners do not take sufficient account of the fact that the expenses of working become greater as the mine is exploited more deeply every year. However, it is expected that the miners and metallurgists' strike in Belgium will not last much longer.

The Germans are not slow in taking advantage of the popularity they now enjoy in Turkey, as a result of the friendly attitude of their Government toward the Porte. It is stated that the Deutsche bank of Berlin intends to start at Constantinople a branch office, which would be a rival of the "Banque Impériale Ottomane" and secure for Ger-man capitalists all the advantages formerly offered by the Turkish Government to French and British money-lenders and public works contractors.

# LOCAL BUSINESS COMPLICATIONS.

Diedrick Ottemann, liquor-dealer at No. 18 West Eighteenth-st., made an assignment yesterday to Joseph I. Connaughton, without preference. Judgment was obtained against him on Friday for \$2,000 in favor of John N. Foller for the amount due on two notes. Mr. Ottemann has been in the liquor business for the last fifteen years, the latest places being at Sixth-ave, and Fortieth-st, and No. 58 West Eighteenth-st. He has had the latter place four years. A replevin writ was obtained against him yesterday by Herman Joseph for \$606. The assignment is attributed to the pressure of some creditors. John A. McCrone, his attorney, said the liabilities are only \$4,000, while the nominal assets

are much larger than that sum.

Justice Pryor, of the Supreme Court, has appointed Justice Pryor, of the Supreme Court, has appointed John C. Coleman receiver for John Bolen, mineral-water manufacturer of No. 423 East Fifty-fourthst, on the application of John Callaghan, in supplementary proceedings. Bolen has been in business over twenty-five years, and is now president of the Bolen & Byrne Manufacturing Company, to which concern he turned over his business and factory property in June hast for \$175,000 in stock of the company, which stock, except one share, he transferred to William J. Farrell as trustee for his creditors. The factory property was subject to a mortgage of \$56,700. The one share of stock he pledged to John G. Easton for debt, also one share of the Bolen & Byrne Company of Philadelphia. Mr. Bolen disposed of his interest in the latter company a year ago.

Michael D. Kaydough, dealer in drygoods at No. 80 Washington-st, made an assignment yesterday to Charles G. F. Wahne. He began business in March, 1896, as Mebrige & Kaydough, which firm he succeeded on October 22 last, and has since continued alone. When the business was started a capital of \$4,000 was claimed.

Deputy Sheriff Williams has received an execution from Brooklyn against Chaude D. Rowe, of No. 95 Prince-st., this city, for \$6,273 in favor of Sus e A. LARGE CHECK LOST

# A LARGE CHECK LOST.

Moore & Schley, bankers and brokers, in the Union Trust Building, announce that a check drawn by them on the Union National Bank in favor of by them on the Child Satisfair Sank in favor of Ladenburg. Thalmann & Co., for \$6,550, has been lost. The finder is asked to return it to the last-

# REPORT ABOUT CONTROLLER ECKELS.

It was reported yesterday that Controller Eckels might be selected as president of the Metropolitan Trust Company to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Thomas G. Hillhouse. It was learned that his name had not been brought offi-cially before the directors.

HOW THE INTERIOR OF THE BUILDING WILL PROBABLY BE ARRANGED.

SUPERINTENDENT SNYDER AND PRINCIPAL

BUCHANAN WORKING ON THE PLANS-A

LARGE ASSEMBLY HALL-LECTURE ROOMS

AND STUDY HALLS-WILL THERE BE MONEY ENOUGH TO CARRY

OUT THE SCHEME?

In the public offices of this and other cities there is, as a rule, some relaxation of the customary acduring the summer months, and shorter hours one of the local offices, however, the summer is the busiest time of all. This is the office of the Super intendent of Buildings for the Board of Education. The summer season is not a resting time for Su perintendent Snyder and his subordinates, nor is there any opportunity for shorter hours than usual on the two big floors at No. 587 Broadway, which this Department occupies.

Whenever any considerable repairs are necessary in a schoolhouse, the best time to do the work is the summer, and in that senson there is always the greatest activity in the building of new school houses. Such activity as is displayed at the present time was never seen before. It is one of the results of the energy which has characterized the Board of Education since the reform element took control. Nothing like it was ever seen in the past The trustees, who were practically supreme under the old regime, would not have known what to make of it, and some of the older members of the Board of Education have been compelled to rub their eyes and ask themselves if what they see are really facts or only iridescent dreams.

Not less than thirty new schoolhouses and addi-tions to existing buildings are now in process of kind in all parts of the city. To be precise, there are seventeen new schoolhouses and fourteen addi-Stryder every day, and thus the head of the Department is able to keep himself informed accurately as in his office and receive reports. He tries to visit each one of the new buildings as often as twice : week, and thus has a good deal of "outside work" all the time, besides keeping an eye constantly or what his big office staff is doing.

WORKING ON HIGH SCHOOL PLANS. One of the things that has taken a good deal of time for the last few weeks has been the arrangement of the first of the new high schools which are to be erected. New-York is to have four high school buildings in all, and the sites for them have been selected-one on the East Side, south of Twenty-third-st.; one near the southwest corner of Central Park, one in the region north of the Park and the fourth in the so-called Annexed District. plans for the buildings, however, are to be pr pared one at a time; at any rate, it is proposed to get the drawing for the boys' high school nearly

ed by Tenth and Eleventh aves, and Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth sis., and, as is natural, the principal, Dr. John T. Buchanan, has had a good deal to say about the best arrangement of the interior of the building. Having had long experience in high school work, Dr. Buchanan had definite ideas as to the sort of building he would like, but, as they are large ideas, also, there has been some difficult embodying all of them in a building of limited size, which must be built for a specified sum of money The total amount allowed for the high school buildings and sites is \$2,500,000, and of this \$800,000 was buildings, or \$425,000 apiece; but that sum has to instructure. The architects, therefore, are compelled than \$350,000 to put up.

already been made, and the general scheme of arranging the rooms has been practically decided on. Before the full drawings can be completed, how ever, the Building Committee of the Board of Education will have to approve the arrangement de-termined on by Dr. Buchanan and Mr. Snyder. This will not be done until some time next month and, as the detailed drawings will then have to be made, it is somewhat difficult to tell when it will be possible to advertise for bids and let the con-Snyder says take at least fourteen months. Hence there is no possibility that it will be ready for the use of the boys' high school at the beginning of the school year in September, 1898.

In the arrangement of the building there are some nothing of the kind in the various high schools he has visited or in the pictures he has examined. The front of the school will be in Tenth-ave. This avenue is about eleven feet higher than Eleventhwill be a story above ground on the west side. Adprovide for a large assembly hall in the basement story. The schoolhouse will be built on three sides of a large open court, the court not being inclosed on the Eleventh-ave, side. The bottom of this court will be utilized for the great assembly hall, one of the largest rooms of the kind in the country

SOME NOVEL FEATURES.

outside of regimental armories. The assembly hall will be reached from Tenthave, down a short flight of stairs, but on the Eleventh-ave, side it will be all above ground. It will

ave, down a short flight of stairs, but on the Eleventh-ave, side it will be all above ground. It will have no side windows, but will be amply lighted from the roof, which will be one vast skylight. All the seats will be placed on one floor, as it was found impracticable to provide for a gallery without interfering unduly with the light in the second story of the school building. This hall, as now planned, will be lightlighter. This hall, as now planned, will be lightlighter than two thousand pupils. The exact number has not been determined, since it will be necessary to support the roof with colurns, and a few seats may be left out to provide room for them.

The entire sile is about 290x200 feet, so that there will be a good deal of space in the basement in addition to that taken by the assembly hall. Ameng other things there will be a room for bleycles here, for it is realized that a good many boys may wish to come to the school on wheels.

On the first floor, on the Tenth-ave, side, will be the principal's office, easy of access to all visitors who wish to consult him, and the library; the remainder will be occupied by eleven classrooms. The library will occupy a large apartment. 25x90 feet, and will be a special feature of the school. The second, third and fourth floors will be arranged much alike. On each there will be about ten classrooms, a lecture-room, with a scatting capacity of 150, and a study hall, with upward of 250 sittings. The chemical laboratories will be placed on the second story, and the laboratories for physics on the third. There will be special rooms for work in physiography on the fourth. In the fifth story will be rooms devoted to hotany, zoology and on this floor it is planned to have a symmasium, 5x45 feet in size. Dr. Buchanan wishes to have his constructed with a running track, and to have lockers provided for all the pupils. It is his intention to require each pupil to take physical exercise at least twice as week.

#### NOT LIKELY TO BE READY UNDER TWO YEARS.

When asked last week how soon he expected to se able to take possession of the new schoolhouse, which exists only on paper as yet, and is liable to extensive alterations, Dr. Buchanan said:

"I have stayed in town about all summer working on this thing, in the hope that I would be able to get my school built in advance of the others, but I am not at all sure of accomplishing that result, I should like to have it ready a year from this fail, but I am not looking for that. I do not suppose it can be finished before a year from next spring. I do not suppose and that means, I imagine that we may take pos-session at the beginning of the school year in 1886. "Do you think that the effort you have given to making a satisfactory arrangement of the building will make it easier for the other high school prin-cipals to plan their buildings when they come

win make it easier for the other high school principals to plan their buildings when they come to it?

"Certainly I do," said Dr. Buchanan. "We have talked over all these matters together, and I expect that several of the things which I am trying to have in my school will be put into the others. For instance, I attach great importance to the study halls, which are to be on three floors in my building. They don't seem to know much about that sort of thing in the East, but I regard those rooms as essential in carrying on the work of the school. The lecture-rooms, which are also to be on three floors, i have nover seen anywhere, but they are also important. The arrangement of the assembly hau I consider particularly good. From one point of view, it occupies what would otherwise be was'e space, since it is to be at the hottom of a open court. In the free lectures which are carried on in the schools here, I apprehend that this room will be of great service, and it will have the advantage that it is on the ground floor—at least, on one side of the building.

"The only trouble about getting such a building as is needed is the limit placed on the money available. New-York will need several more high

schools within ten years, and it seems wise to me to spend a few more dollars now, so that a large additional number of pupils may be provided for. With an extra \$20,000, say, we might provide for perhaps one thousand more, and that is a point that I think worth keeping in mind."

COULD BEGIN WORK TO-MORROW. When asked in reference to the work of the Boys High School, which is to be opened in September what was Grammar School No. 35, in West Thirteenth-st., Dr. Buchanan replied: "If the school were to open to-morrow I should be all ready for it. I have a complete programme laid out, and could set my teachers to work at a moment's notice."

The grammar schools which are to be used temporarily as high schools are undergoing considerable alterations. So much work is to be done that there is some doubt about getting it completed by the time the schools of the city open, which will be or September 13 this year.

Some advocates of the establishment of high schools in this city are of the opinion that it will be just as well for those schools to begin their yearly session: a week later than the grammar and primary schools, and perhaps to close a few days earlier in the summer. They believe that forty weeks is long enough for a high school to be kept in operation, and point out that as the high schools stand between the grammar schools and the colleges on the educational scale they might well occupy the same relative position as respects the length of the school year.

### PLEA FOR BETTER SCHOOLS.

THE CITIZENS UNION SENDS OUT A THIRD CAMPAIGN PAMPHLET-A PROGRESSIVE

POLICY DEMANDED. The public demand for the two pamphlets or 'Clean Streets" and "Public Baths and Lavatories," which the Citizens Union issued for campurposes recently, has been so satisfactory that the union has arranged to issue a third ampaign pamphlet, demanding better schools, and the pamphlet is now in the hands of the printer. It will be illustrated with more than a dozen halfone pictures, and it will be ready for distribution about ten days.

Starting with a statement of the difficulties under which the New-York schools have labored for a ceneration, the pamphlet commends the recent gislation which has made improvements in the als possible, and also commends the present Board of Education for its work this year. Below

Board of Education for its work this year. Below are extracts from the pamphiet:

The Citizens Union believes in and has declared for a progressive public school policy. This policy, however, is not satisfied with the patching up of the old, it looks forward to the development of new agencies to meet new conditions. The \$5,600,000 stanted by the Legislature of 1806 and the \$10,000,000 stanted by the Legislature of 1806 and the \$10,000,000 stanted by the Legislature of 1807. For school sites and buildings will enable the city to escape the reproach that tens of thousands of its children are in the streets because there are no school accommodations for them, when by law they should be at echool. These appropriations will also secure more light in the schoolcoms and more cutdoor below. These appropriations will also secure more light in the schoolcoms and more cutdoor below. Instantionally the appropriation of \$2,000,000 should be also below the schools always do, and will also insure the first step toward making New-York's schools, as high schools always do, and will also insure the first step toward making New-York's schools, as high schools always do, and will also insure the first step toward making New-York's echool system really democratic, for under present conditions the children of the city, except the comparatively few who can find room in the city college, must either cease their formal education with the meagre knowledge afforded by the elementary school, or depend upon private philanthropy, or pay a heavy tuition fee for a high school education freely offered to the children of the laboring men, is direct and mimediate.

This grant manufacturing and commercial city. This grant technical industrial and commercial.

to the children of the laboring men, is direct and immediate.

This great manufacturing and commercial city needs good technical, industrial and commercial schools and institutes. Classical high schools are not a pressing want; but the other type of higher education is imperatively demanded. We are a full generation behind Europe in this respect. The New-York idea has been to give a boy a smattering of the rudiments, and then to trust to luck for his inding something to do for which he is competent. The European idea is to train the boy to do something in particular and to do it well.

A progressive school policy costs money, but it is money invested, not spent. It pays a larger return to the city than any other form of investment. Some of the millions that now go to help the unit, the shiftless and the incompetent will be saved when our school system more thoroughly trains men and women for the life and occupation that confront them.

### MORE "SHOO FLY" ROUNDSMEN.

CHIEF CONLIN TO MAKE A CRUSADE FOR STRICTER DISCIPLINE.

Chief Conlin late Friday afternoon transferred a number of roundsmen and acting roundsmen from various precincts to headquarters for what known in police parlance as "shoo fly" duty. other words, the roundsmen will go about the city in plain clothing on the lookout for delinquent poemen, and prosecute all offenders discovered violating the rules of the Department. Several days ago the Chief issued a general order in which he stated that he had received numerous complaints on loltering on street corners and con versing with brother officers or citizens. He declared that the rules of the Department seemed to be laxly enforced, and that the discipline was retro-

he laxly enforced, and that the discipline was retrograding. He instructed the precinct commanders to take effective steps toward the improvement of the discipline of the force, and warned them that where the laxity continued he would hold the captains, sergeants and roundsmen responsible.

These are the roundsmen and acting roundsmen transferred to Police Headquarters: James H. Kelly, Mulberry-st.; George Bobel, Westchester; William Bauer and John N. Polly, East Sixty-seventh-st.; John Finley, East One-hundred-and-thirty-eighth-st.; William L. Brown, East Twenty-second-st.; Charles R. Schleyer, East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st.; Patrick Breen, East Twenty-second-st. and Jarvis Smith, East One-hundred-and-tourih-st.

It is understood that the addition to the force of this kind of roundsmen has been precipitated by complaints from members of the Parkhurst Society, whose agents have sent in a number of letters about delinquent policemen.

President Moss, it is believed, has stirred up Chief Corilin about the policemen who have been complained about, and the result has been more of the "shee fly" roundsmen.

# NOTES OF THE SEVENTH.

The members of the 7th Regiment will give the Boston Cadets tangible evidence of their appreciation of the corps's hospitality last May by presenting to them a massive silver loving cup, which is w in process of manufacture.

Thirteen members of the regiment qualified as marksmen at Creedmoor last week, and the follow-ing members qualified as sharpshooters: Quarterister-Sergeant T. J. Conroy, Corporal W. H. Ford, orporal J. R. Stewart, Corporal G. H. Fraser, Cororal E. P. Fowler, Private W. N. Bavier, Private
L. Uhl, Private E. Steeger, Private E. S. Coy, Priate E. N. Leask, Lamee-Corporal L. H. Cutler,
forporal F. W. Peckins, Corporal W. S. Burreli,
forporal O. Smith, Private F. C. Newcombe and
rivate A. E. Wells.
There was some delay in the shooting at Creednoor one day last week because all the targets
nd markers were employed by several members
of Governor Black's staff, who, according to reports
ent from the ranges, "made desperate efforts for
everal hours to qualify as marksmen."

#### MARRIAGE SET HER FREE. There was an impromptu marriage at the Barge

Office yesterday at which no one was so much surprised as the persons chiefly interested, the bride and bridegroom, John Willis, recently hon-orably discharged from the United States Navy, as been in England this summer visiting relatives. There he made the acquaintance of Petress Rooney, a waitress. The girl, when she heard of Itomory, a waitress. The girl, when she heard of the Waited States, became possessed of the idea that she wanted to come here. She had relatives here and expressed to Willis her desire to visit them, but feared that she had not money enough. The sailor lad, with the generosity born of the sea, offered to heip her out, and so he engaged passage for both of them in the steerage of the American Line steamship Paris, which arrived here yesterday.

When the two landed and were taken before the immigration officials at the Barge Office Willis

yesterday.

When the two landed and were taken before the immigration officials at the Barge Office Willis showed his discharge papers from the navy and was allowed to go. He started to find his friend to say goodby to her and found her before the Board of Special Inquiry, to whom she had told her story. She had little money and the Board was doubtful about letting her land. When Willis appeared as her champion he was called to account for having brought the young woman over here. The honest sailor had not thought of it in that light and appeared very perplexed. The only solution of the difficulty by which the girl could be allowed to land, the officials informed the young couple, was marriage. They were much surprised at the proposition and after some hesitation Willis said he would, if she would. Her consent was soon forthcoming, and Father Henry was called in to perform the ceremony.

#### ALIMONY REFUSED TO A WIFE. Justice Russell, in the Supreme Court, yesterday

denied an application made by Mrs. Julia M. Marden for alimony and counsel fee in a suit for a separation brought by her against her husband, George S Marden, superintegalent under the firm of S. E. Howard's Son & Co., of No. 19 Mercer-st., and a member of the Woollen Club. Mrs. Marden admits that her suit was brought after her husband had begun an action against her for an absolute divorce, and that Marden is at present allowing her \$60 a month, which he has promised to pay until the two suits are decided. Marden says that he found proof of his wife's repeated infidelity to him after he had forgiven her and she had promised to reform. George S Marden, superintendent under the firm of

# FIRE RATES GOING DOWN.

REDUCTIONS BY THE UNDERWRITERS

AS THE LOSSES BY FIRE DECREASE. About a month ago President Sheffield of the Fire Board sent a communication to the Board of ance rates in New-York City. He showed that in the last four years, while the fire loss was being reduced, insurance rates were being increased. Yesterday morning the Fire Board received a repl from F. Albert Reed, of the Tariff Association of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters, which the writer promised that the rates would be

There is no question that a permanent reduc-tion in the rate of fire loss to insurable property must eventually be followed by a reduction in the insurance rates. This is a law which we cannot resist. The disposition of experienced underwriters is, however, decidedly in favor of such adjustment of the rate to the loss rate as a matter of good business posicy.

is, however, decidedly in favor of such adjustment of the rate to the loss rate as a matter of good business poilcy. Furthermore, this is recognized as a legitimate and commendable demand on the part of those whose good administration may have contributed to a permanent and substantial reduction in the rate of fire loss that such successful effort should be rewarded and encouraged by a readjustment of insurance rates. The excellent work done by your Commission—whose results you fortify by figures and statistics—appears to be entitled to such recognition.

But, as a matter of fact, the Fire Underwriters have forestalled your request. They, of course, watch very closely the statistics of the subject, and, being in daily touch with them, they began almost immediately after the time when, as your figures show, the improvement began, to respond by a reduction in rates. Such reduction has gone steadily on for over two years past, and 10-day the average rates are from 10 to 15 per cent lower than two years ago. The reduction is still going on, and on an increasing scale.

If the improvement in the rate of fire loss continues, it is more than probable that another twelve months will witness a further reduction reduction may not be of the exact character that you would prescribe. It has not, so far, taken the form of a flat and sudden scaling of rates by a percentage reduction. There are reasons which an underwriter could explain which has made the process of reduction by classes more proper.

The insurance company that argues from a favorable experience of three years that conflagration probabilities are necessarily eliminated, and acts too soon upon such conclusion, will find itself unable to protect its policy-holders when a catastrophe occurs.

In reply to your question as to the rate of the general increase in insurance rates in New-York, it was begun in November, 1891.

Mr. Red states that, in addition to the excellent work done by the Fire Department, the successful

Mr. Reed states that, in addition to the excellent work done by the Fire Department, the successful prosecution of incendiarism by the Fire Marshal's Bureau of the Fire Department has been a con-tributing cause to the general reduction.

# THE HARLEM AMBULANCE ACCIDENT.

A WITNESS SAYS IT WAS THE FAULT OF THE DRIVER AND NOT OF THE GRIPMAN.

Margaret Miller, the four-year-old girl who broke her skull Friday night at her home, No. 694 East One-hundred-and-forty-seventh-st., died yesterday morning at the Harlem Hospital. When the child fell from the window, which fall caused her injury, a hurry call was sent in for a Harlem Hospital am-bulance. The ambulance which was answering the call was struck by a cable-car and badly damaged one of the two surgeons in it being severely injured. Michael Hawley, the gripman of the cable-car which struck the ambulance, was arraigned in Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. He declared

lem Police Court yesterday morning. He declared that his car was standing perfectly still when the ambulance swung directly in front of it from the west side of the sirect.

In this he is corroborated by John Hornbrook, of No. 225 East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st., who said that he was standing at Third-ave, and One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st, and saw the ambulance coming up One-hundred-and-twenty-secondst. The speed of the vehicle attracted his attention, and he watched its career up the avenue. As it dashed across Second-ave, from One-hundred-and-twenty-second-st., it swept in front of a moving cable-car, narrowly escaping a collision. Then a front and a hind wheel of the ambulance grazed an elevated railroad pillar. Crossing the street it swung about and continued north to its destination.

As it reached the right side of the street, Hornbrook says, it dashed into a stationary ice wagon at One-hundred-and-twenty-third-st, and at this street it again swung across the avenue, this time in front of Hawley's car, which Hornbrook swears was standing still. The accident, according to Hornbrook, was the fault of the driver of the ambulance, and not of the gripman. Hawley was paroled until Tuesday.

brook, was the fault of the driver of the ambulance, and not of the gripman. Hawley was paroled until Tuesday.

SENATOR TELLER AT HOME AGAIN.

Denver, Aug. 14.-Senator Teller arrived here yesterday and intends to remain in Colorado until fall. In an interview he expressed himself as strongly opposed to a combination of the with regular Republicans in this State this fall. On the money question, he said: "It is the purpose, undoubtedly, of this Administration to retire the greenbacks and Treasury notes and perfect a sysgreenbacks and Treasury notes and perfect a sys-tem by which the National banks will be author-ized to issue all paper money. Their next move will be to redre silver and then bank notes will not be legal-tender. What will be the result? The Administration will have succeeded in making gold the only money by which debts can be paid. All debts will have to be paid in the yellow metal."

LIFE-SAVING ALONG THE CANALS.

SUPERINTENDENT ALDRIDGE'S DIRECTIONS TO THE STATE EMPLOYES.

Albany, Aug. 14.-George W. Aldridge, Superintendent of Public Works, has issued to every employe along the line of the canals this notice, which accompanies a set of directions for resuscitating

accompanies a set of directions for resuscitating drowning persons:

All department employes, such as lock-tenders, bridge-tenders, bank watchmen and all others whose duties require them to be along the lines of the canals, are requested to familiarize themselves with the directions given, to the end that they may be able to render intelligent aid in cases where persons are rescued from the canals in an exhausted or apparently dying condition. It is believed that a large percentage of fatalities from drowning could be prevented if those in close proximity to where such accidents occur would undertake the work of resuscitation immediately upon the recovery of a body from the water. The directions given are approved by high medical authorities.

The life-saving corps thus organized by Mr.

The life-saving corps thus organized by Mr. Aldridge will be a large one, and will remain under the direction of his department. It will have no connection with the volunteer life-saving corps.

# COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court.—Recess.
Supreme Court.—Special Term.—Part I.—Before Stover.
J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. No. 1, matter of Rogers & Sherwond Printing Company; No. 2. Rhoads, fr., agt.
Kaldenberg Manufacturing Company; No. 3. Geon &
Martin agt. Fitch: No. 4. Weiss agt same; No. 5. Form
agt. same; No. 6. Konlo agt. same; No. 7. Bouquet agt.
same; No. 8. Weber agt. same; No. 1. Rughes agt.
same; No. 10. Helmken agt. same; No. 11. Hughes agt.
same; No. 12. Sanders agt. same; No. 13. Meyer agt.
same; No. 14. Moorey agt. Mooney; No. 13. Russo agt.
Green; No. 14. People, etc., agt. Family Fund Society;
No. 17. Hobertson agt. Lesser; No. 18. matter of Frice,
McCormack & Co.; No. 19. Middendorf agt. Ryan; No.
22. Wallace agt. Whilace; No. 23. matter of Heyman;
No. 24. Diffany agt. Risley; No. 25. Krahkle agt. Mullfeld; No. 26. Klaw agt. East Lake Woollen Company;
No. 27. Nate Bank of S. agt. Seymour; No. 28. Livingston agt. Pennington; No. 29. People, etc., agt. McCabe;
No. 30. Andrews agt. Gliman; No. 31. Hagan Straw
Board and Paper Company agt. Gliman; No. 32. Blackfoot agt. Davie; No. 33. Franklin agt. Campbell; No.
38. Moses art. Hatch; No. 35. Franklin agt. Campbell; No.
38. Hollis agt. Duscher; No. 39. Godwin agt. Leberty
Machine Works; No. 40. Lannon agt. Lonch; No.
48. Hollis agt. Duscher; No. 49. Same agt. Leberty
Machine Works; No. 40. Lannon agt. Leon. No.
46. Eusler agt. Company; No. 42. Sheridan agt. Leoncock; No.
48. Custer of Rushy; No. 37. People, etc., agt. Schwartz;
No. 28. Hollis agt. Gunn; No. 49. American Surery Company agt Crow No. 50. Bell & Bogart Soap Company
agt. Cohen; No. 47. Desmont agt. Hadgebuth;
No. 55. People, etc., agt. Goldstein, No. 56. Schwarts;
No. 55. Raiter of Rusher; No. 68. Raiter of Rusher; No. 50.
natter of Rusher; No. 68. Raiter of Company; No.
69. matter of Schoen; No. 47. Desmont agt. Leoncock; No.
61. matter of Schoen; No. 68. Matter of Company; No.
62. Matter of Rusher; No. 68. Raiter of Luser; No.
63. Moses art. Hade

REFEREE APPOINTED. Supreme Court.

National Academy of Design agt. Jenkins S. L. H. Ward.

RECEIVERS APPOINTED. Supreme Court. By Pryor, J.
William Gurr agt. Mary Kellner—Arthur Longfellow.
John Callaghan agt. John Bolen—John C. Coleman.

# "FURNITURE"

61, 63 & 65 West 23d St.

# "SPECIAL."

# **Large Reduction in Prices**

On Monday morning we will place on sale over fifty sets of bedroom furniture in oak, birch, maple and mahogany, which we have marked at figures that cannot fail to be attractive to intending Fall buyers. The original prices of these sets ranged from \$60.00 to \$350.00, and the prices put on to move quickly range from \$30.00 to \$149.00, which are much below the actual cost of production, These sets are all the newest styles.

# Similar Reductions in Parlor Sets and Odd Pieces

and many hundreds of other pieces throughout our warerooms, all at prices that cannot fail to make it an inducement to purchasers to avail themselves of the reductions. Selections will be held until wanted.

# WORK FOR LAWYERS, OH, YES!

WHAT ONE OF THEM HAS TO SAY AFTER READING THE NEW CHARTER

A well-known lawyer sat at his desk in one of the apper stories of one of the tall office buildings in the vicinity of Trinity Church the other day when s friend dropped in for a few manutes' chat.

in his hands. "The fact is," he went on, "I was over the charter of Greater New-York when you came in. As a lawyer, I feel, of course, that I ought to be familiar with it, but I have never had hoping to get at it this summer, but haven't had a chance to do a great deal thus far. citizen I suppose every one ought to have a pretty good knowledge of the law that this community has many of the three million people in Greater New-York know anything about the charter? I mean, how many have seriously undertaken to read it?"

answer the question the lawyer forestalled him. thousand has read this charter. A great majority of the people have no knowledge worth speaking of

about it, and those who have a fair idea of its pro-visions have got it from reading the abstracts and comments printed in the newspapers. Talk about submitting a thing of this kind to popular votel Why, an intelligent vote on a document like this charter would be impossible in any com the world, let alone in the city of New-York and its

he submitted to the people for approval or disap proval. When a single amendment is up it may be possible to get something like an intelligent exhappens to be in the majority is sure to carry of defeat the amendments, as the case may be. But that is neither here nor there. I was saying something about the new charter,"

thing about the new charter.

The lawyer paused, offered his visitor a cigar, lighted one himself and resumed his monologue. "We call it the charter of Greater New-York, and I have no doubt in my own mind that the name Greater New-York' will be generally used when we

are speaking of the city as a whole. Of course, that is not the official title, but nevertheless this name is to be found in the charter itself. It occurs in the first section, which concludes by saying: This act may be cited by the short title of "The Greater New-York Charter."

name is to be found in the charter itself. It occurs in the first section, which concludes by saying: This act may be cited by the short title of "The Greater New-York Charter."

"There are some curious things in the document, by the way, mistakes due to carelessness. One of them is in this same first section, part of which reads as follows: And all of the duties and powers of the several municipal and public corporations united and consolidated as aforesaid into The City of New-York are hereby developed upon the Municipal Assembly, and so on. No intelligent reader can fail to see that the word developed' should have been printed 'devolved'; but it is 'developed' in the original and in all the copies I have seen. But probably there will never be any extensive litigation on that account.

"In looking over the charter my attention has been attracted by a comma in the wrong place in one of the sections in the chapter on education; and by the way this very mistake was commented on in The Tribune a few days ago by a lawyer who was misled by the fact that the comma was where it should not have been. A comma out of places may be a small thins, but one put fint a tariff bill where it did not belong cost the Government a large amount of revenue not long ago. The section (No. 1,961) says: The Board of Education in the city of New-York, as constituted prior to the passage of this act, shall be the School Board in and for the said boroughs (of Manhattan and the Bronx). The point was raised whether this meant the Board of Education as it existed at the time of the passage of this act, what is a substituted prior to the passage of this act, what is stands the comma that would be absurd, inasmuch as the terms of several members expire at the end of this year. But a careful examination shows that what is meant is 'the city of New-York as constituted prior to the passage of this act. Without the comma that would be obvious; but as it stands the comma that would be obvious; but as it stands the comma that would be obvious; but a

#### ANOTHER GULDENSUPPE LETTER. Coroner Tuthill received another letter yesterday

moining concerning the Guidensuppe murder The Coroner turned the letter over to Acting Inspector O'Brien for investigation It is signed Arthur Mason and states that Guidensuppe is a scoundrel and is still alive. The writer says Guidensuppe can be found in the vicinity of East Onahundred-and-fourth-st. The letter is type-writen and is evidently done for the purpose of concealing the writer's identity. No address is given.

PEOPLE'S CHORAL UNION AT MANHATTAN.

The People's Choral Union, of New-York, will give two concerts at Manhattan Beach in conjuncgive two concerts at Manhatian Beach in conjunction with Sousa's Band on the afternoon and evening of Sunday, August 22. In the absence of Mr. Damrosch, who is in Europe, Edward G. Marquand, one of the assistant teachers, will conduct the chorus, which on this occasion will number about five hundred voices.

The numbers on the programme will be, for both concerts, equally divided between the chorus and band, and will include the following: 'Hymn of Thanks,' "Absense." 'Gally O'er the Occan, ''Men of Harlich, ''Glory of God in Nature, ''America, ''Star-Spangled Banner.' 'Kaiser March, ''Lo, How a Ross, ''Land Sighting' and ''Hallelujah' (from the ''Messiah').